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HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following report was made in both Houses to-day:

The Joint Committee on the Conduct and Expenditures of the War, to whom was referred a resolution of Congress instructing them to investigate the late massacre at Fort Pillow, designated two members of the committee, Messrs. Wade and Gooch, to proceed forthwith to such places as they might deem necessary and take testimony. The sub committee, having discharged that duty, returned to this city, and submitted to the joint committee a report with accompanying papers and testimony. The report was read and adopted by the committee, whose chairman was instructed to submit the same, with the testimony, to the Senate, and ask that the same be printed

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Wade and Gooch, the sub-committee appointed by the joint committee on the Conduct and Expenditures of the War, with instructions to proceed to such points as they might deem necessary for the purpose of taking testimony in regard to the massacre at Fort Pillow, submitted the following report to the Joint Committee, together with accompanying testimony and papers:

In obedience to the instructions of the Joint Committee, adopted on the 18th ult., your committee left Washington on the morning of the 19th, taking with them the stenographer of this committee, and proceeded to Cairo and Mound City, Illinois; Columbus, Kentucky, and Fort Pillow and Memphis, Tennessee, at each of which places they proceeded to take testimony.

Although your committee were instructed to inquire only in reference to the attack, capture, and massacre at Fort Pillow, they have deemed it proper to take some testimony in reference to the operations of Forrest and his command immediately preceding and subsequent to that horrible massacre. It will appear from the testimony thus taken that the atrocities committed at Fort Pillow were not the result of passions excited by the heat of conflict, but were the result of a policy deliberately decided upon and unhesitatingly announced. Even if the uncertainty of the fate of these officers and men belonging to colored regiments who have heretofore been taken prisoners by the rebels, has failed to convince the authorities of our Government of the fact, the testimony herewith submitted must convince even the most skeptical that it is the intention of the rebel authorities not to recognize the officers and men of our colored regiments as entitled to the treatment accorded by all civilized nations to prisoners of war. The declarations of Forrest and his officers, both before and after capture of Fort Pillow, as testified to by such of our men as have escaped after having been taken by him, the threats contained in the various demands for surrender made at Paducah, Columbus, and other places, the renewal of the massacre the morning after the capture of Fort Pillow, the statement made by the rebel officers to the officers of our gunboats who received the few survivors at Fort Pillow, all this proves most conclusively the policy they have determined to adopt.

The first operations of any importance was the attack upon Union city, Tennessee, by a portion of Forrest's command. The attack was made on the 29th of March. The post was occupied by a force of about 500 men, under Colonel Hawkins, of the 11th Tennessee Union Cavalry. The attacking force was superior in numbers, but was repulsed several times by our own forces. For the particulars of the attack and the circumstances attending the surrender your committee would refer to the testimony submitted. They would state, however, that it would appear from the testimony, the surrender was opposed by nearly, if not quite all, the officers of Colonel Hawkins' command. Your committee think the circumstances connected with the surrender are such that they demand the most searching investigation by the military authorities, as at the time of the surrender but one man on our side had been injured.

On the 25th of March the enemy, under the rebel Generals Forrest, Buford, Harris, and Thompson, estimated at over 6,000 men, made an attack on Paducah, Kentucky, which post was occupied by Col. S G Hicks, 40th Ill., Regiment, with 655 men. Our forces retired into Fort Anderson, and there made their stand, assisted by some gunboats belonging to the command of Captain Shirk, of the navy, successfully repulsing the enemy. Failing to make any impression upon our forces, Forrest then demanded an unconditional surrender, closing his communication to Colonel Hicks in these words: "If you surrender you shall be treated as prisoners of war; but if I have to storm your works you may expect no quarter." This demand and threat was met by a refusal on the part of Colonel Hicks to surrender, he stating that he had been placed there by his Government to defend that post, and he should do so. The rebels made three other assaults that same day, but were repulsed with heavy loss each time, the rebel General Thomson being killed in the last assault. The enemy retired next day, having suffered a loss estimated at 1,000 to 1200 wounded. The loss on our side was 14 killed and 46 wounded.

The operations of the enemy at Paducah were characterized by the same bad faith and treachery that seem to have become the settled policy of Forrest and his command. The flag of truce was taken advantage of there as elsewhere to secure desirable positions, which the rebels were unable to obtain by fair and honorable means, and also to afford opportunities for plundering private stores as well as Government property.

At Paducah too rebels were guilty of acts more cowardly, if possible, than any they have practised elsewhere.—When the attack was made the officers of the forts and of the gunboats advised the women and children to go down to the river for the purpose of being taken across the river out of danger. As they were leaving the town for that purpose, the rebel sharpshooters mingled with them, and, shielded by their presence, advanced and fired upon the gunboats, wounding some of our officers and men. Our forces could not return the fire without endangering the lives of the women and children

The rebels also placed women in front of their lines as they moved on the fort or were proceeding to take positions, while the flag of truce was at the fort, in order to compel our men to withhold their fire out of regard for the women, who were made use of in this most cowardly manner. For more full details of the attack and treacherous and cowardly practices of the rebels there, your committee refer to the testimony herewith submitted. On the 13th day of April, the day after the capture of Fort Pillow, the rebel General Buford appeared before Columbus, Kentucky, and demanded its unconditional surrender.

He coupled with that demand a threat that, if the place was not surrendered, and he should be compelled to attack it, no quarter whatever sh'ld be shown to the negro troops. To this Colonel Lawrence replied that a surrender was out of the question, as he had been placed there by his Government to hold and defend the place and should do so. No attack was made, but the enemy retired, having taken advantage of the flag of truce to take some horses of Union citizens which had been brought in there for security.

It was at Fort Pillow, however, that the brutality and cruelty of the rebels were most fearfully exhibited. The garrison there, according to the last returns received at headquarters, amounted to 19 officers and 538 enlisted men, of whom 262 men were colored troops, comprising one battalion of the 6th United States Heavy Artillery, formerly the 1st Alabama Artillery of colored troops, under the command of Major L F Booth; one section of the 2d United States Light Artillery (colored), and one battalion of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry (white), commanded by Major W F Bradford. Major Booth was the ranking officer, and was in command of the fort.

On Monday, the 12th of April, the anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumpter, in 1861, the pickets of the garrison were driven in just before sunrise, that being the first intimation our forces then had of any intention on the part of the enemy to attack that place. Fighting soon became general, and about nine o'clock Major Bradford succeeded to the command, and withdrew all the forces within the fort.

They had previously occupied some entrenchments at some distance from the fort, and further from the river.—This fort was situated on a high bluff, which descended precipitately to the river's edge, the ridge of the bluff on the river side being covered with trees, bushes, and fallen timber. Extending back from the river on either side of the fort was a ravine or hollow, the one below the fort containing several private stores and some dwellings, constituting what was called the town. At the mouth of that ravine and on the river bank were some Government buildings containing commissary stores.

The ravine above the fort was known as Cold Bunk Ravine, the ridge being covered with trees and bushes to the right or below, and a little to the front of the fort was a level piece of ground, not quite so elevated as the fort itself, on which had been erected some log huts or shanties, which were occupied by the white troops, and also used for hospital and other purposes. Within the fort tents had been erected, with board floors, for the use of the colored troops. There were six pieces of artillery in the fort, consisting of two 6-pounders, two 12-pounder howitzers, and two 10 pounder Parrotts.

The rebels continued their attack, but up to two or three o'clock in the afternoon they had not gained any decisive success. Our troops, both white and black, fought most bravely: and were in good spirits. The gunboat Number 7—New Era, Capt Marshall, took part in the conflict, shelling the enemy as opportunity afforded.

Signals had been agreed upon by which the officers in the fort could indicate where the guns of the boat c'ld be most effective. There being but one gunboat there no permanent impression appears to have been produced upon the enemy, for as they were shelled out of one ravine they would make their appearance in the other. They would thus appear and retire as the gunboat moved from one point to another.

About one o'clock the fire on both sides slackened somewhat, and the gun boat moved out in the river to clean and cool the guns, having fired 282 rounds of shell, shrapnel, and canister, which nearly exhausted the supply of ammunition. The rebels having thus far failed in their attack, resorted to their customary flags of truce. The first flag conveyed a demand from Forrest for the unconditional surrender of the fort. To this Major Bradford replied, asking to be allowed an hour to consult with his officers and the officers of the gunboat.

In a short time a second flag of truce appeared with a communication from Forrest. He would allow Major Bradford twenty minutes in which to move his troops out of the fort, and if it was not done in that time, an assault would be ordered. To this Maj Bradford replied that he would not surrender. During the time these flags of truce were flying, the rebels were moving down the ravines and taking positions, from which the more readily to charge upon the fort. Parties of them were also engaged in plundering the Government buildings and commissary and quartermaster's stores in full view of the gunboat.

Captain Marshall, states that he refrained from firing upon the rebels, although they were thus violating the flag of truce, for fear, should they finally succeed in capturing, they would justify any atrocities they might commit by saying they were in retaliation for his firing while the flag of truce was flying. He says, however, that when he saw the rebels coming down the ravine above the fort, and taking positions there, he got under way and stood for the fort. He determined to use what little ammunition he had left in shelling him out of the ravine, but he did not get up within effective range before the final assault was made

Immediately after the second flag of truce retired, the rebels made a rush from the positions they had so treacherously gained, and obtained the possession of the fort, raising the cry of no quarter. But little opportunity was allowed for resistance. Our troops black and white, threw down their arms, and sought to escape by running down the steep bluff near the fort, and secreting themselves behind trees and logs, in the bushes, and under the brush, some even jumping into the river, leaving only their heads above the water as they crouched down under the bank.

Then followed a scene of cruelty and murder without parallel in civilized war, which needed but the tomahawk and scalping knife to exceed the worst atrocities ever committed by savages. The rebels commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, sparing neither age nor sex, white or black, soldier or civilian. The officers and men seemed to vie with each other in the devilish work. Men, women, and even children, wherever found, were deliberately shot down, beaten, and hacked with sabres Some of the children, not more than ten years old, were forced to stand up and face their mothers while being shot.

The sick and wounded were butchered without mercy, the rebels even entering the hospital buildings, and dragging them out to be shot, or killing them as they lay there unable to offer the least resistance. All over the hillside the work of murder was going on.

Numbers of our men were gathered together in lines or groups and deliberately shot. Some were shot while in the river, while others on the bank were shot and their bodies kicked into the water, many of them still living, but unable to make any exertion to save themselves from drowning. Some of the rebels stood upon the top of the hill, or a short distance down its side, and called to our soldiers to come up to them, and as they approached shot them down in cold blood; if their guns or pistols missed fire, forcing them to stand there until they were again prepared to fire. All around were heard cries of "No quarter, no quarter;" "Kill the d—d niggers;" "Shoot them down." All who asked for mercy were answered by the most cruel taunts and sneers. Some were spared for a time only to be murdered under circumstances of greater cruelty. No cruelty which the most fiendish malignity could devise was omitted by these murderers. One white soldier, who was wounded in the leg so as to be unable to walk was made to stand up while his tormentors shot him. Others who were wounded and unable to stand up were held up and again shot. One negro who had been ordered by a rebel officer to hold his horse was killed by him when he remonstrated. Another, a mere child, whom an officer had taken up behind him on his horse, was seen by Chalmers, who at once ordered the officer to put him down and shoot him, which was done. The huts and tents in which many of the wounded had sought shelter, were set on fire both that night and the next morning, while the wounded were still in them, those only escaping who were able to get themselves out, or who could prevail on others less injured than themselves to help them out, and even some of them thus seeking to escape the flames were met by these ruffians and brutally shot down, or had their brains beaten out. One man was deliberately fastened down to the floor of a tent, face upwards, by means of nails driven through his clothing and into the boards under him so that he could not possibly escape, and then the tent set on fire. Another was nailed to the side of a building outside of the fort, and then the building set on fire and burned. The charred remains of five or six bodies were afterwards found, all but one so much disfigured and consumed by the flames that they could not be identified, and the identification of that one is not absolutely certain, although there can hardly be a doubt that it was the body of Lieutenant Akerstrom, quartermaster of the 13th Virginia Cavalry, and a native Tennessean. Several witnesses who saw the remains, and who were personally acquainted with him while living here, testified that it is their firm belief that it was his body that was thus treated. These deeds of murder and cruelty closed when night came on, only to be renewed the next morning, when the demons carefully sought among the dead lying about in all directions for any other wounded yet alive, and those they killed. Scores of the dead and wounded were found there the day of the massacre by the men from some of our gunboats, who were permitted to go on shore and collect the wounded and bury the dead. The rebels themselves had made a pretence of burying a great many of their victims, but they had merely thrown them, without the least regard to care or decency, into the trenches and ditches about the fort, or the little hollows and ravines on the hillside, covering them but partially with earth. Portions of heads and faces, hands and feet, were found protruding through the earth in every direction over and even where your committee visited the spot two weeks afterwards, although parties of men had been sent on shore from time to time to bury the bodies unburied, and rebury the others, and were even then engaged in the same work. We found the evidences of this murder and cruelty still more painfully. We saw bodies still unburied, at some distance from the fort, of some sick men, who had been fleeing from the hospital, and beaten down and brutally murdered, and their bodies left where they had fallen. We could still see the faces, and hands, and feet of men, white and black, protruding out of the ground, whose graves had not been reached by those engaged in reinterring the victims of the massacre, and although a great deal of rain had fallen within the preceding two weeks, the ground, more especially on the side at the foot of the bluff where the most of the murders had been committed, was still discolored by the blood of our brave but unfortunate men, and the logs and trees showed but too plainly the evidences of the atrocities perpetrated there. Many other instances of equally atrocious cruelty might be enumerated, but your committee feel compelled to refrain from giving here more of the heart sickening details, and refer to the statements contained in the voluminous testimony herewith submitted. Those statements were obtained by them from eye witnesses and sufferers. Many of them, as they were examined by your committee, were lying upon beds of pain and suffering; some so feeble that their lips could with difficulty frame the words by which they endeavored to convey some idea of the cruelty which had been inflicted on them, and which they had seen inflicted on others. In reference to the fate of Major Bradford, who was in command of the fort when it was captured, and who had, up to that time, received no injury, there seems to be no doubt. The general understanding everywhere seemed to be that he had been brutally murdered the day after he was taken prisoner. How many of our troops thus fell victims to the malignity and barbarity of Forrest and his followers cannot yet be definitely ascertained. Two officers belonging to the garrison were absent at the time of the capture and massacre. Of the remaining officers but two are known to be living, and they are wounded, and now in the hospital at Mound City. One of them (Capt. Porter) may even now be dead, as the surgeons, when your committee were there, expressed no hope of his recovery. Of the men, from three hundred to four hundred are known to have been killed at Fort Pillow, of whom at least 300 were murdered in cold blood, after the fort was in possession of the rebels, and our men had thrown down their arms and ceased to offer resistance. Of the survivors, except the wounded in the hospital, at Mound City, and the few who succeeded in making their escape unhurt, nothing definite is known, and it is to be feared that many have been murdered after being taken away from the fort. When your committee arrived at Memphis, Tenn., they found and examined a man (Mr. McLogan) who had been conscripted by some of Forrest's forces, but who, with other conscripts, had succeeded in making his escape. He testifies that while two companies of rebel troops, with Major Bradford and many other prisoners, were on their march from Brownsville and Jackson, Tenn., Major Bradford was taken by five rebels, and an officer, led about fifty yards from the line of march, and deliberately murdered in view of all those assembled. He fell, killed instantly by three musket balls, and while asking that his life might be spared, as he had fought them manfully, and was deserving of a better fate. The motive for the murder of Major Bradford seems to have been the simple fact that, although a native of the South, he remained loyal to his Government.

The testimony herewith submitted contains many statements made by the rebels that they did not intend to treat "home-made Yankees," as they termed loyal Southerners, any better than negro troops.

There is one circumstance connected with the events herein narrated which your committee cannot permit to pass unnoticed. The testimony herewith submitted discloses this most astounding and shameful fact: On the morning of the day succeeding the capture of Fort Pillow, the gunboat Silver Cloud (No. 28,) the transport Platte Valley, and the gunboat New Era, (No. 7,) landed at Fort Pillow, under flag of truce, for the purpose of relieving the few wounded there and burying the dead. While they were lying there, the rebel General Chalmers and other rebel officers came down to the landing, and some of them went on the boats. Notwithstanding the evidences of rebel atrocity and barbarity with which the ground was covered, there were some of our army officers on board the Platte Valley so lost to every feeling of decency, horror, and self respect, as to make themselves disgracefully conspicuous in bestowing civilities and attention upon the rebel officers, even while they were boasting of the murders they had there committed. Your committee were unable to ascertain the names of the officers who have thus inflicted so foul a stain upon the honor of our army. They are assured however, by the military authorities that every effort will be made to ascertain their names, and bring them to the punishment they so richly deserve. In relation to the reinforcement or evacuation of Fort Pillow, it would appear that the troops there stationed were withdrawn on the 25th of January last, in order to accompany the Meridian expedition under Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Hurlbutt testifies that he never received any instructions to permanently vacate the post, and deeming it impotant to occupy it, so that the rebels should not interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi by planting artillery there, he sent some troops there about the middle of February, increasing their number afterwards until the garrison amounted to nearly 600 men. He also states that, as soon as he learned that the place was attacked, he immediately took measures to send reinforcements from Memphis and they were actually embarking when he received information of the capture of the fort.

Your committee cannot close this report without expressing their obligations to the officers of the army and many with whom they were brought in contact for the assistance they rendered. It is true your committee were furnished by the Secretary of War with the fullest authority to call upon any one in the army for such services as they might require to enable them to make the investigation devolved upon them by Congress. But they found that no such authority was needed. The army and navy officers at every point they visited evinced a desire to aid the committee in every way in their power, and all expressed the highest satisfaction that Congress had so promptly taken steps to ascertain the facts connected with this fearful and bloody transaction, and the hope that the investigation would lead to prompt and decisive measures on the part of the Government. Your committee would mention more particularly the names of General Mason Brayman, military commandant at Cairo; Captain J. H. Dollin, his chief of staff; Captain A. M. Pennock, U. S. Navy, fleet captain of Mississippi squadron; Captain James W. Shirk, U. S. Navy, commanding Seventh district Mississippi Squadron; Sergeant Horace Warner, in charge of Mound City General Hospital; Captain Thos. M. Farrel, United States Navy, in command of gunboat Hastings, furnished by Captain Pennock to convey the committee to Fort Pillow and Memphis; Captain Thomas Pattison, naval commandant at Memphis; Gen. C. C. Washburne, and the officers of their commands, as among those to whom they are indebted for assistance and attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. F. WADE.
D. W. GOOCH.

Adopted by the committee as their report,

B. F. WADE, Chairman.

A. W. Benedict, Esq.

Previous to the hour of adjournment on Thursday the 5th inst. Mr. Barger, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this House tender to the Chief Clerk, A. W. BENEDICT, Esq., their grateful thanks for his faithful discharge of the onerous duties devolving on him during our protracted session.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. BARGER then, on behalf of the Democratic members of the House, presented to Mr. BENEDICT a gold-headed cane.

Mr. BARGER said: Mr. Speaker, I am charged by my friends on this side with the discharge of a very pleasant duty—a duty which I assume with cheerfulness, because it affords me the opportunity to pay a proper tribute to a faithful officer and a gentleman. I am directed by the gentlemen upon this side of the House to present to the Chief Clerk this small testimonial of their regard for him, their appreciation and their estimation of the faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties as Clerk of this House. I think—nay, I know, that I echo the feelings of all upon this side of the House when I say that they fully and entirely appreciate the faithful manner in which the retiring Clerk has discharged the duties of his position, For myself, I may be permitted to say that I join in this testimonial with the heartiest cordiality. I became acquainted with Mr. Benedict last year when both he and I sat upon this floor as members of the House. He then, it is true, bore toward me the relation of a political opponent, but independently of that, he exibited the social qualities of a kind and courteous gentleman. Time and again have I applied to him for assistance; time and again has he cheerfully acceded it, as would a father to a son.

Mr Speaker, in receiving this testimonial, let him remember that it carries with it the kind feelings and the good wishes of the donors; and, in after years, when passing down the declining vale, and when looking at this gift, clustering as it is with the good feelings of those who present it, I bid him recollect that, although they were politically opposed to him, yet by his kindness of manners and his able discharge of his duties, he won the united esteem of all members of this body.

Mr. BENEDICT, in receiving the testimonial, said: This evidence of your kindness and confidence, this assurance that you have been satisfied with the execution of the important and responsible trust committed to my charge, flatters and overwhelms me. In the turmoil and strife of life, when worn with its cares and toils, we gladly and gratefully turn to the warm greetings and welcome plaudits of friends. The strain upon the mental and physical energies is relieved by the soothing touch and influence of the dear ones we love. I can now feel and appreciate how delightful is that kindness ministered by those upon whose kindness I have no claim.

Self-opinionated obstinancy often separates those who ought to be ever with a bundle of stakes. Gen. Warren friends. Among all the surroundings of life, no so mischievous, no so malevolent spirit is found as the demon of politics—not the honest differences of honest men—not that philosophy of investigation which leads differently organized minds in opposite directions. Those are but separate paths which active inquiry finds and follows in its search for truth, but that other spirit which assumes and asserts its empire only in partizan struggles for place or power—that spirit which cannot see its own, yet prates of the faults and frailties of those whom it assails. We should get nearer to each other, and speak not what we hear, but what we know, tempering our tongues only with truth and fairness. As years and the afflictions of the world have whitened my locks and sobered the hot impulses of my heart, they have graven these convictions firmly upon it.

The partiality and kindness of personal and political friends called me to the duties of this desk; your approval and endorsement cheers and gladdens me as I retire from its active labors. I stand to-day in the presence of you all, and in the presence of Him who searcheth the heart, and I have a right to say that I have to do my whole duty. No difference of opinion, no attachment or prejudice has turned me from my purpose. I felt the poet's wisdom when he wrote—

"To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day.
Thou can'st not then be false to any man

May I not accept this kind gift in the spirit that gave it?

We shall soon part. In this day, when the shock and the calamities of war produce wonderful transitions, we cannot foretell what lies in the future. For myself, of the members of this session, I can say—

"Let fate do her worst, there are moments of joy—
Bright gleams from the past she cannot destroy."

Your kindness I shall remember while I live: and I believe a part of the joys of that pleasant land which lies beyond the lights and shadows of life will be the recollection of those scenes of life when, rising above the grosser passions of the creature, we have given and received tokens of our better manhood.

Again, I accept your gift. As its beautiful form and finish support the outer man, so, I trust, the remembrance of this hour will support my inner man with the reflection that I have fulfilled the duties of a high trust, and intentionally given no one cause of censure or complaint.

Headquarters 2d Brig., 4th Div., 5th A. C., April 26, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—The reorganization of this army having taken place, the 1st corps is among the things that were. Its three divisions were reduced to two, by dividing the third between the first and second. The Bucktail brigade was incorporated with the first division, which is now counted as the fourth division of the 5th corps.—The badge of the old organization is retained—a salvo to the wounded pride of the men, who do not see the demolition of the proud old fabric without some repinings. I do not think the old organization will ever be reinstated; but while the history of this war remains, the name of the First army corps must survive.

The old third division being broken up, its hospital was no longer needed, and it too, passed away, thus sharing the unhappy fate of many of its former denizens. The patients were removed, the supplies transferred, the employees ordered to report to their commands, and your correspondent, with a huge hump on his back, took up his line of march, single file, for Co I. I promised to write you a letter containing some interesting revelations; that I must now forego; for, in that solitary march, I left the facts and their evidence behind me.

I am almost ready now to question the existence of public virtue, so far as it could be developed in official integrity. The principle that it is honorable to "gouge" the Government whenever an opportunity offers seems to be acted upon, if not avowed, almost universally. Not that the men who do so are rascals,—by no means; they are "all honorable men." They hold in utter detestation such scoundrelly individuals as have been *detected* in purloining from the public treasury, and brought to public disgrace. They think the conduct of such very outrageous, and fortify themselves anew against their fatal error—the error of exposing themselves to detection.

The brigade of which our regiment forms part, now includes five regiments, all Pennsylvanian, as follows: 121st, 142d, 143d, 149th, and 150th.—All these entered the service during the summer and fall of 1862. The 143d and 149th are now stronger by far than when they first crossed the Potomac, having been largely recruited. The other regiments are small.—The whole brigade numbers about twenty-one hundred effective men, thoroughly equipped, and ready to march at an hour's warning.

The brigade is encamped not more than a mile to the south of Culpeper. The face of the country is composed of hills very close together with steep declivities, and with deep ravines between them. Either the ravines are deep, or the hills are high. On last Sunday, Major General Warren was seen walking round over the hills, pointing out sundry lines to General Wadsworth, who was with him, which lines were immediately marked by stakes driven into the ground. It was highly suggestive to see the General jogging along with the men coming after, one with an axe, and another with a bundle of stakes. Gen. Warren wore no arms except a club which he kept pointing hither and thither, talking rapidly all the while to Gen Wadsworth, who in his full harness and stately carriage would have been selected at once by a stranger as the superior officer, beside the loosely dressed, free and easy Warren.

The same evening five hundred men were detailed to report for fatigue duty on Monday morning, and now, these hills are crested with a formidable array of earthworks. Why they are constructed the General has not seen fit to inform me, and I am therefore unable to say whether they are to serve as real defences or as blinds. The doughty Lee can inspect them with perfect facility from his present position.

J. S. B.

☞ Song for a creaking folding door—'Oh, had we some sweet little ile of our own.'

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6 59	7 40	1 16	6 07	.....	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 21	1 07	.....
6 16	.....	...	6 21	.....	Petersburg,	10 47	9 07	12 52	.....
6 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 44	.....
6 31	.....	.....	6 36	.....	Spruce Creek,	10 35	8 55	12 38	.....
6 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 22	.....
6 58	.....	.....	7 00	.....	Tyrone,	10 13	8 33	12 16	.....
7 08	.....	.....	7 10	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 06	.....
7 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 00	.....
7 19	.....	.....	7 20	.....	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 14	11 56	.....
7 40	8 55	8 25	7 40	.....	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 40	.....
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 28 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A. M.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 85 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.19 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 9.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 5.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds baggage allowed each Passenger.

Dec. 8, 1863. G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*

1864. 1864.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864. NO. 47.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 13, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. H. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King,	13 Elias W. Hall,
2 Geo. Morrison Cortes,	14 Chs. H. Shriner,
	15 Jno. Wister,
3 Henry Bumm,	16 D. M'Connaughy
4 Wm. H. Kern,	17 D. W. Woods,
5 B. H. Jenks,	18 Isaac Benson,
6 Chas. M. Runk,	19 John Patton,
7 Robt. Parke,	20 S. B. Dick,
8 Aaron Mull,	21 Ev. Bierer,
9 J. A. Hiestand,	22 Jno. P. Penney
10 R. H. Coryell,	23 Eb. M'Junkin,
11 Ed. Halliday,	24 J. W. Blanch'rd
12 Chas. F. Reed.	

"On to Richmond."

We have been rejoiced, and the loyal men throughout the North have been rejoiced with the news that, from time to time, comes up from the army in Virginia. The spell of quiet and inaction has been broken, and the army, refreshed and invigorated from the rest it has received, has again marched to meet the foes, and put them to flight. The issue of the great Spring campaign apprehended, has, in conformity with the general belief, terminated almost entirely in favor of the Union troops. The great Rebel leader, Lee, has been forced by the valor of our army to retreat to his defences in close vicinity to his Capital and his base. He has been defeated at every point and driven so effectually that no point is left through which the sagacious Rebel might evade the strength of our arms, and escape, perhaps, a general surrender, or total annihilation. Lee finds no other alternatives than fight or surrender. He must fight to defend himself and protect the Capital of the Confederacy; or he must surrender and thereby yield all claims to every stronghold in Virginia, and thus end the war effectually in that war-ridden and desolated State. This would, of course, prevent any future raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and increase their security.

We find our armies marching from the north and from the south upon the doomed Capital, and our gunboats have ascended the James, and are co-operating with Butler to capture or render useless the defences surrounding Richmond on the south. Fort Darling, if not already ours, in all probability soon will be, and then, if Grant is not the first to enter, our gunboats will throw "Greek fire" into the city, and scare the inhabitants as much, if not more, than did that from Gilmore's guns near Charleston.

But, surrounded as Lee apparently is, and disheartened as his troops are, he will contest vigorously every step of the way to his base, and our army will have, perhaps, to force their way over the dead bodies of many friends as well as foes. This sacrifice must be made, for, when armies meet in battle death must ensue, and the numbers lost is an evidence of the gigantic efforts made, and the bravery of the troops. The most pleasing consideration is that the cry 'On to Richmond,' now heralded through the press, and echoed by the people, will soon be re-echoed in the words '*In* to Richmond' by our gallant soldiers, o'er the bloody fields where sleep their buried comrades, whose graves shall not be trampled by the feet of another rebel host.

General Grant is determined to 'fight it out,' and with this spirit, knowing it is the spirit sanctioned by his countrymen, he will continually 'march on the enemy's works,' and compel him to fight or surrender. It has been seen that he grants no 'truces' nor 'cessation of hostilities to *bury the dead*,' but, rather, since he has commenced, in earnest and without delay he will proceed.

We present the glorious news to our readers with the assurance it is correct; and though the goal, to reach which every muscle is strained and every means is made use of, and tho' the prize is not yet in our hands, we feel confident, however, that the day is nigh when Richmond shall be ours, and the rebel army scattered, and, perhaps, annihilated. Grant is the right man in the right place, and thro' him, under Almighty Providence, our cause must shortly prove victorious, this terrible war be brought to a close, and white-winged Peace again be the guide to our permanent social, religious and National advancement.

Grant and Victory versus Copperheads.

Now that the Summer campaign has opened terribly in earnest, it brings forth opinions from all classes, all men and all parties, in regard to the relative strength, prowess, and sagacity of two of the most prominent Generals. If a stranger enters our town, and hears a conversation on the war, he will very soon know to which side the parties belong without knowing anything else about them. The traitors hope Grant will whip Lee, but they are *afraid* he can't. The rebels have so much the advantage of us in Generals and in men. Their Generals are wise and sagacious,—their men brave, hardy and fight like devils. Our Generals are indolent, drunken imbeciles, and not fit to command a corporal's squad, while our men do not fight with that vim which characterizes the rebel soldiers, and are not capable of the hardships and powers of endurance the rebel soldiers undergo. To which side of the contest do these men belong? Are they not body and soul traitors? Are they not far worse than those who come out boldly and fight us face to face, as our deadly enemies? Yet we have a score of these very men in our midst, who call themselves loyal. We associate with them, invite them into our parlors and treat them sumptuously, all the while their hearts are as black and as rotten as hell, and who, at that very moment are secretly giving aid and comfort to the rebellion and plotting our own as well as our country's ruin. Away with such base treachery. The demons of eternal darkness would shun their presence as would the angels of Heaven. They have no word of comfort or cheer for our brave men—thousands of whom have sacrificed their lives within the last forty-eight hours to protect them and their's from the despoiling hand of the ruthless invader, who would spurn them as unfit associates in their crime of treason.

LATE WAR NEWS.

Rebel prisoners captured on the 12th said that Lee admitted a loss up to that time of thirty thousand men in killed and wounded.

The N Y Times special, dated on the night of the 13th, says that Lee's retreat is RAPIDLY BECOMING A ROUT. Thousands of prisoners are being captured.

The World's special dispatch is to the same effect.

We learn officially by a dispatch from Secretary Stanton, that Lee is wounded and in Richmond.

The Petersburg (Va) Express of the 11th says that Lee was in Richmond, wounded.

The rebel army is routed and 17,000 prisoners came in the night of the 13th

We learn that a careful investigation fixes our total losses in killed, wounded and missing, including, of course, the prisoners captured by the rebels, and stragglers incurred by our Army of the Potomac, up to the commencement of the battle on the 12th, at about 20,000, not 30,000, as represented in unofficial statements.

Genl. Grant laconically says the enemy has found the last ditch.

Late reports state that Lee's retreat is a thorough rout.

There is a great panic prevailing in Richmond, which extends to all classes.

Seven rebel Generals have been taken to that city wounded.

Their best and most reliable fighting officers are wounded—Jenkins, Hill and Longstreet—the latter most probably dead.

Our troops are still taking and gobbling up prisoners and swelling the numbers by thousands.

LATEST NEWS.

Washington, May 16.—Major Genl Cadwalader, Philadelphia —We have dispatches from General Grant at 8 a m this morning. He states that offensive operations have been necessarily suspended until the roads become passable, and that the army is in the best of spirits and has the fullest confidence of success. The two armies are now concentrated on the main road from Fredericksburg to Richmond.

The operations of General Sherman yesterday, and two days hard fighting forced Johnson to evacuate Resaca at 12 *o'clock last night*. General Sherman's forces are in vigorous pursuit.

No dispatches have been received from General Butler to day. At the latest report he was still operating against Fort Darling. E M STANTON.

It is said that various indications lead to the belief in official circles, that Lee will be compelled to go towards Lynchburg rather than Richmond. One reason for this belief is, that Lee's trains are understood to be found as having gone towards Charlottesville.

It rained last night and this morning, and the roads are understood to be in a bad condition.

Reinforcements are going forward

Fortress Monroe, May 15—Sheridan arrived at James river yesterday p m.

He had heavy fights and was very successful. He was inside of Richmond works and could have taken the city, but was ignorant of Butler's position. He saw gas light in Richmond.

Sheridan destroyed millions of rations and other stores, rolling stock, &c., amounting to ten millions of dollars.

CINCINNATI, May 13.

News has just been received here from soldiers, to the effect that Gen. Schofield's army moved from Bull's Gap on the 2d inst., and that, after 4 hours fighting on the 4th inst., the rebels retreated, the Union troops pursuing them into North Carolina.

The news that Gen. Thomas has taken Dalton is confirmed.

Our forces have captured about five thousand prisoners, and 10 or 12 pieces of artillery. The rebels have retreated in some disorder to Resaca and Rome. Our troops are in pursuit.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

Highly Important!

VICTORY! ONWARD!!

VICTORY AT ALL POINTS!

THE REBEL ARMY ROUTED!

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following late and highly important news is kindly furnished to me by "Carleton," the well known correspondent of the Boston *Journal*:—

Five Days' Fighting.

Near Spottsylvania Court House, Tuesday, May 10—10 A. M.—We have had five days of heavy and continuous fighting in this region, and there is every prospect of more.

Desperation of the Rebels.

Lee is determined to fight very hard yet, and will no doubt dispute every inch of the way to Richmond or to the destruction of his entire army.

Longstreet's Last Move.

On yesterday General Longstreet's command was moved down from beyond the Wilderness to secure what the Rebels deemed more favorable ground about Spottsylvania. Here the ground is very much broken up, and is generally covered with dense patches of chinquapin bushes, through which our troops had to move. Artillery has not been used extensively on either side, and the losses have not been very heavy during the past few days.

Lee in Our Front.

General Lee's entire army is now known to be in our front, and will deliver battle continually until utterly defeated.

Flank Movement by Gen. Hancock.

Last night the 2d Corps, holding position as the right wing of the army, made a splendid and successful movement by the flank across the Po River, and this fine body of veterans will take the enemy in the flank from its present position to day.

Battle in Progress.

There is, therefore, a prospect now that we shall have a great battle today, unless General Lee retreats The 2d Corps had forced a fight last night, gaining a temporary victory.

General Birney held the right, Gen. Gibbon the centre, and General Barton the left wing.

The Rebels Driven Back.

With this organization our troops advanced steadily, and the Rebels were driven from all points, especially from the main position, which is now held by General Hancock, and ground has thus been gained which will enable General Grant to make a favorable disposition of our forces for a great battle, or for pursuit should the enemy retreat.

Everything looks like success now, and everybody is delighted with the progress made.

There is no trouble about getting supplies. They are arriving rapidly. Communications with Washington are open and secure.

Fredericksburg is our new base of operations. All of our wounded have been sent there.

General Warren is not wounded as reported. He is well and in the saddle this morning.

PARTICULARS.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Tuesday, May 10.—Special despatch to the Washington *Chronicle*.—The army has had a portion of the day to recuperate. The indications are that the Rebels will fall back to their formidable fortifications near Hanover Junction.

To day General Burnside began an attack on the left with great fury and an encouraging degree of success.

He had a fight the day before, in which, to use his own words, he 'whipped old Longstreet.'

A courier came in from General Butler yesterday.

The cavalry, under Gen. Sheridan started soon after.

They will engage the Rebel cavalry and circumnavigate Lee's army, and join Butler.

Our army could not be in a more cheerful condition. Every man is sanguine of success, and they count the days when they shall in triumph enter the Rebel metropolis.

The Rebels on the contrary have lost all their old buoyancy, and seldom indulge in their peculiar shrill and demoniacal yells.

They fight with sullen brows, like men who find even hope forsaking them.

General Lee lately issued an order in relation to supplies, in which he said communication with Richmond was cut off, and it was impossible to furnish them with stores. Hill's corps had no rations issued to them for three days.

General Lee enjoined upon his men the necessity of capturing supplies from the Yankees. Up to this moment they have not captured a single wagon.

The roads are in excellent traveling order, but very dusty. I have failed to see a single wagon abandoned. Our movements since crossing the Rapidan may have seemed erratic to soldiers who counted miles marched over by hundreds.

All the battles thus far have been a series of attacks and repulses. Musketry was almost entirely used—the ground being swampy. Artillery was not used.

Lee very absurdly claims a victory, when he withdrew from our front, and marched toward Richmond. Our army moved with them along parallel roads, coming in deadly contact with them at Todd's Tavern, near Spottsylvania Court House. But reinforced with infantry; they drove our cavalry back a short distance. The Maryland Brigade, 4th Division, 6th Corps, coming to their support, the fighting was exceedingly fierce. General Torbett and General Robison were both badly wounded, and are now on their way to Washington.

The carnage in the Rebel army has been horrible, while in our own it has been of no mean magnitude.

All through the Wilderness Rebels are strewn, and fires kindled by the bursting of shells consumed the mangled bodies of our antagonists.

In these several encounters with the Rebels we have lost the present use of over 35,000 men. In fact, at Fredericksburg, at this writing, there are over 12,000 of our wounded.

The Death of General Sedgwick.

General Sedgwick was shot through the head on Monday morning, whilst superintending the mounting of some heavy guns in an angle the men had just prepared.

There was no skirmishing at the time, but occasionally a sharpshooter sent a bullet in that direction, which caused the cannoniers to wince and to dodge. General Sedgwick was near by, with some of his staff, and twitted the men about their nervousness.

"Pooh, men, you can't hit an elephant at that distance." Immediately after the ball struck him, and the blood began to ooze from his nostrils. He smiled serenely, and fell dead in the arms of his Assistant Adjutant-General.

Distinguished Rebel Officers Killed and Wounded—Longstreet and Jenkins Shot by Their Own Men.

Richmond papers report the following casualties:—General Longstreet, painfully wounded in the shoulder; Brigadier General Paul Jenkins, of S. Carolina, mortally wounded; Colonel J Thompson Brown, of the First Va. Artillery, was shot through the head, and killed outright; Colonel Warren, 8th Virginia; Colonels Miller, Garther and Nance, of S Carolina, were killed.

General Battle's Alabama and Jordan's Georgia Brigades suffered severely. Col. Randolph, of Virginia was also killed. General J. M. Jones, of Virginia, killed.

The *Enquirer* says that Generals Jenkins and Longstreet were wounded by their own men, through mistake. General Walker, of the Stonewall Brigade, and General Geo. H. Stewart, of Maryland, are reported killed. Gen. Renning, wounded.

The Fight at Spottsylvania.

Washington, May 11th.—General Robison suffers much from his wound, which is in the knee. His division was in the advance on the Spottsylvania road from Todd's Tavern, with Sheridan's cavalry, and had driven the enemy six miles, carrying two positions which they had endeavored to hold. On reaching a cross road they made a stand behind a temporary breastwork of rails and trees, and were massed in strong force, the greater portion being hid from view by a dense woods. An attempt was made by two brigades to carry the position but failed, when Gen. Robison rode in front of his men and said the place must be ours, asking the men to follow him. They replied with loud cheers, and falling into line rushed to the attack in gallant style.

A terrible fire of musketry met them in the face, and General Robison being wounded and scarcely able to keep his seat in his saddle, the column was forced to fall back, the whole affair costing us about three hundred men and the loss of the services of one of the ablest generals in the army. The Pennsylvania Reserves were afterward led against the position, but met the same fate, and the attempt was abandoned for the night.

Colonel Locke, Assistant Adjutant General to General Warren, was severely wounded in the face on Sunday, while riding along the line delivering orders.

One of the most repulsive spectacles presented by the late encounters was that of some bodies found partially consumed by fire, the men evidently having been burned to death. These fires were started by men who had been cooking, or through carelessness, and the cane and husks being very dry, the flames extended over acres. Of course the wounded left on the ground suffered the additional torture of death by fire. A number of wounded were on Monday still on the Wilderness battle-field.

The Fight on Monday Evening.

Washington, May 11—A despatch from the army, dated May 10, 7 o'clock A. M. says.

Last night about 11 o'clock the Rebels in front of Warren's corps made an assault on a line of rifle pits, hastily constructed. Our men gave them a volley, and fell back for the purpose of drawing them on to a second line.

The ruse was successful, and as the Rebels advanced they were received by a destructive fire, which drove them back in disorder; but finding our men still retiring, they followed up, and after a charge on the third line the whole of our line gave them such a raking fire as to almost demolish them; and springing after them, charged and drove them back in utter disorder.

Their loss was very heavy, while our own was light. We took a number of prisoners.

On Tuesday Burnside began the attack on the left with great fury, and an encouraging degree of success. No particulars are yet known.

THURSDAY'S BATTLE.

Desperate Night Conflict—Piles of Dead and Wounded.

Washington, May 14—The army of the Potomac has achieved the greatest victory of the war, after some of the severest fighting ever recorded in history. The battle of Thursday is acknowledged to be the heaviest of all, lasting from daylight till after dark, renewed about nine o'clock, P M, and continued till nearly 3 o'clock, A M, both parties during the night contending for the possession of a line of rifle pits from which our men had driven the enemy in the morning.

The rebels fell back early this morning, and skirmishing is now going on. Our troops are following them through the woods. The scene presented is entirely beyond description. The dying and dead are in the breastworks, on each side, in piles three or four deep, and many of them pierced in different parts of the body.

The enemy had removed a large number of their dead and wounded during the night from some portions of the lines, but there were pits where they could not reach, and in these places they lay as thick as our own.

It was Birney's division of the 2nd Corps that charged the position, and in doing so lost seven hundred men.

Every regiment in the division distinguished itself, and none bore a nobler part than the 93d New York. Colonel Carroll's brigade aided this division in the charge, and as usual did their share with marked gallantry

Colonel Carroll was wounded a second time, but still keeps on duty.

Some of the rebel cannon are now being brought in, which could not be done before this time. The number of guns captured is thirty nine. Many colors have been taken, but the captors still retain them as trophies.

Col Carroll's brigade took a number of prisoners and a stand of colors, this evening, from a rebel regiment, which they surprised in a piece of woods

LATER—2 o'clock, P M—The enemy are found to have fallen back to a new line, abandoning their works on the right, and apparently getting into position for another contest.

Meade's Address to our Army.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

Up to last night there was no heavy battle. Yesterday the following order was read to all the army:

Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 13.—Soldiers:—The moment has arrived when your commanding General feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation. For eight days and nights, almost without intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by intrenchments.

You have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rapidan, to retire and attempt to stop your onward progress, and now he has abandoned the last intrenched position so tenaciously held, suffering a loss in all of eighteen guns, twenty-two colors, and eight thousand prisoners, including two general officers.

Your heroic deeds and noble endurance of fatigue and privation will ever be memorable. Let us return thanks to God for the mercy thus shown us, and ask earnestly for its continuation.

Soldiers! your work is not yet over. The enemy must be pursued, and, if possible, overcome. The courage and fortitude you have displayed renders your Commanding General confident your future efforts will result in sucess.

While we mourn the loss of many gallant comrades, let us remember the enemy must have suffered equal if not greater losses.

We shall soon receive reinforcements, which he cannot expect. Let us determine to continue vigorously the work so well begun, and under God's blessing, in a short time the object of our labors will be accomplished.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding
Official—S. Williams, A, A. G.
(Approved), U. S GRANT,
Lieutenant-General, commanding the Armies of the United States.

Dispatches from the Secretary of War.

The following dispatch has been received from the Secretary of War:

Washington, May 14, 4 P. M.—*To Major General Cadwallader, Philada:* Dispatches from Gen. Grant dated yesterday evening at 6 o'clock have reached this department.

The advance of Hancock yesterday developed that the enemy had fallen back four miles where they remained in position.

There was no engagement yesterday.

We have no account of General officers being killed in the battle of the preceding day.

A dispatch has just been read from General Sherman, dated near Resaca, May 14.

It states that by the flank movement on Resaca, Johnson had been forced to evacuate Dalton, and our forces were in his rear and flank.

The weather was fine and the troops in fine order, all working well and as fast as possible.

Guerillas have broken the telegraph lines between Williamsburg and old Jamestown.

This is believed to be the reason why no report has been received from him.

Dispatches from General Sigel report him to be at Woodstock.

Grant's army is well supplied.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Washington, May 15—10 P. M.

Major General Dix:

The following telegrams have just reached this Department from General Butler.

No other official reports have been received since my dispatch of this afternoon.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Halfway House, May 14, 8 A. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec'y., War:

We are still before the base of the enemy's works at Drury's Bluff, Fort Darling. The enemy are still here in force.

Gen. Gilmore by a flank movement with a portion of his corps and a brigade of the 18th corps, assaulted and took the enemy's works on their right at dusk last evening. It was gallantly done.

(Signed) BEN. F. BUTLER.

Headquarters, Half Way House, May 14, 10 o'clock, A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y., War:

General Smith carried the enemy's first line on the right, this morning, moving at eight o'clock. The loss was small. The enemy have retired into three square redoubts upon which we are now bringing our artillery to bear with effect.

Signed, BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

SHERIDAN'S OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 14— MIDNIGHT.

Major-General Cadwalader—Philadelphia:

An official dispatch from General Sheridan, dated at Bottom Bridge, via Fort Monroe, May 13, states that on the 9th instant, he marched around the enemy's right flank, and on the evening of that day, reached the North Anna river, without opposition.

During that night he destroyed the enemy's depot at Beaver Dam, three large trains of cars, and one hundred cars, two fine locomotives, two hundred thousand pounds of bacon, and other stores, amounting in all to a million and a half of rations.

Also the telegraph and railroad track for about ten miles embracing several culverts, and recaptured three hundred and seventy-eight of our men, including two Colonels, one major and several other officers.

On the morning of the 10th he resumed operations, crossing the South Anna at Grand Squirrel bridge and went into camp about daylight.

The 11th he captured Ashland Station; at that point he destroyed one locomotive, a train of cars, an engine house and two or three Government buildings containing a large amount of stores.

He also destroyed six miles of railroad, embracing six culverts, two trestle bridges, and the telegraph wires.

At about 7 o'clock A. M., of the 11th, he renewed the advance on Richmond.

He found the rebel Stuart with his cavalry concentrated at Yellow Tavern, and immediately attacked him.

After an obstinate contest he gained possession of the Brockle Turnpike, capturing two pieces of artillery, and driving the enemy's forces back towards Ashland and across the north fork of the Chickahominy, a distance of four miles.

At the same time a party charged down the Brock Road, and captured the first line of the enemy's works around Richmond.

During the night he marched the whole of his command between the first and second lines of the enemy's works on the bluffs overlooking the line of the Virginia Central railroad, and then on Mechanicsville turnpike, after demonstrating against the works and finding them very strong, he gave up the intention of assaulting, and determined to recross the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge.

It had been partially destroyed by the enemy but was repaired in about three hours under a heavy artillery fire from a rebel battery.

Gen. Merritt made the crossing, attacked the enemy and drove him off handsomely, the pursuit continued as far as Gaine's Mills.

The enemy observing the recrossing of the Chickahominy came out from his second line of works.

A brigade of infantry and a large number of dismounted cavalry attacked the Division of Generals Gregg and Wilson, but after a severe contest were repulsed and driven behind their works

Gregg and Wilson's divisions, after collecting the wounded, recrossed the Chickahominy on the afternoon of the 12th. The corps encamped at Walnut Grove and Gaines' Mills. At 9 o'clock a m, of the 13th, the march was resumed, and our forces encamped at Bottom Bridge. The command is in fine spirits. The loss of horses will not exceed one hundred. All the wounded were brought off except about thirty cases of mortally wounded, and those were well cared for in the farm houses of the country. The wounded will not exceed 250, and the total loss not over 350.

The Virginia Central Railroad bridges over the Chickahominy, and other trestle bridges, one sixty feet in length, one thirty feet, some twenty feet, and the railroad bridges for a long distance south of the Chickahominy, were destroyed.

12:30 P M—In a despatch this moment received from Admiral Lee, he reports to the Secretary of the Navy that the Richmond papers of yesterday mention the death of General J E B Stuart—shot in battle.

This no doubt happened in the battle with General Sheridan.

(Signed) E M STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LATER FROM GEN. GRANT.

Washington, May 15, 8–50.—Major General Cadwallader, Philadelphia:

On official despatch from the battle-field at Spottsylvania yesterday morning at 6:30, states that during the preceding night (Friday) a movement was made by the Fifth and Sixth corps to our left, and an attack was to have been made at daylight but no sound of battle was heard in that quarter.

This manœuvre, it is said, if successful, would place our forces in Lee's rear, and compel him to retreat towards Lynchburg.

No cannon or any sound of battle was heard yesterday at Belle Plain or Fredericksburg, which affords ground for the inference that Lee had retreated during Friday night, and before the advance of the Fifth and Sixth corps.

All our wounded that had reached Belle Plain yesterday evening, have arrived here.

The surgical report from the headquarters of the army states that the condition of the supplies is satisfactory and that the wounded are doing well.

The Medical Director at Belle Plain reports that everything at that point is satisfactory. The surgical arrangements have never been so complete.

General Sheridan's command had reached the left bank of Turkey island at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and have formed a junction with the forces of General Butler.

Signed E M STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

Gen. Schofield has achieved a victory, and pursued the enemy into North Carolina. Gen. Thomas has gobbled up five thousand rebels and captured 12 guns.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Wilmington, May 9.

The iron clad Albemarle engaged nine of the enemy's Gunboats and sunk one.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	UP TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	DOWN TRAINS. Even'g P. M.
LE 3 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
4 10	8 05	McConnellstown,	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 13	Pleasant Grove,	10 45	6 44
4 34	8 29	Markleburg,	10 31	6 30
4 50	8 45	Coffee Run,	10 17	6 19
4 57	8 53	Rough & Ready,	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 05	Cove,	9 59	5 55
5 11	+9 09	Fisher's Summit	9 55	5 50
AR 5 30	AR 9 23		LE 9 40	LE 5 40
LE 5 40	LE 9 40	Saxton,	AR 9 25	AR 5 30
5 57	10 00	Riddlesburg,	9 07	5 10
6 03	10 08	Hopewell,	9 00	5 05

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 10	10 24	Piper's Run,	8 44	4 45
6 44	10 40	Hamilton,	8 24	4 20
AR 7 00	AR 11 05	Bloody Run,	LE 8 10	LE 4 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 40		Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 5 30
9 55		Coalmont,	8 15	5 15
10 00		Crawford,	8 05	5 05
AR 10 10		Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 5 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

Pocket Knives.

A new stock just received at Lewis Book Store.

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR
FOR THE
SANITARY COMMISSION.

Office of the Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenues,
No. 118 South Seventh Street,
Philadelphia, April 4th, 1864.

The Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the objects of the Fair. The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask of each in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money.—To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but, if attained, will be productive of immense results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits, and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of patriotism and humanity.

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

First.—To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor," or earnings, from every artisan, and laborer, foreman, operative and employee; president, cashier, teller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron works, oil works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every government officer, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and producer; from every marine, sailor, milliner and female operative: every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Second.—To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revenue," from all the great employing establishments, firms, corporations, companies, railroads and works.

Third.—To obtain the contribution of one day's income from every retired person, and person of fortune—male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergymen, lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors and professors; all other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, or to be associated with the Committee in carrying out this plan

The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which, to be successful, will require a very perfect ramification of their plan, and they therefore call upon all earnest people, to assemble themselves together in every town, township, and county, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with them in this great work and labor of love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts, especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of their country in the armies of the nation.

The work of this Committee may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earnings of the miners, and a day's product of the mines, can be obtained, where no portable article could be procured for transportation.—Indeed, there is no part or section of these States where the day's labor may not be obtained, if organizations can be formed to reach them.

The Committee cannot close without urging upon all Proprietors of Establishments, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the day of labor from all within their control.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more, than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States named. In the coming campaign of our armies, the labors of the "SANITARY COMMISSION" will be greatly augmented. By the first of June 700,000 men—one of the largest armies of modern times—will be operating in the field. So large a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unacclimated, must necessarily carry along with it a large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the gathered horrors of the battle-field.

These sufferings, it is our bounden duty, as men and Christians, to relieve. A great and enlightened people, enjoying the blessings of a government of their own making, CANNOT REFUSE assistance to men suffering to maintain its authority, and we will not believe that the

"GREAT CENTRAL FAIR"

drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so affluent in all mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth, shall fall behind any similar effort which has yet been made for the relief of the Nation's children.

As it is desirable not to multiply circulars; *no further authority than this circular will be necessary for any employing firm or company, or any respectable committee of ladies and gentlemen, to proceed at once, in the work of the committee;* and it is hoped that under it, organizations will spring up in all the towns and busy regions of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged in the newspapers of Philadelphia; and it is very desirable that they commence soon, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate effort in other localities.

All subscriptions should be addressed to JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer, office of the "Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenue," No. 118 South Seventh St., Philadelphia.

☞ All needful helps in Circulars and Posters will be forwarded to parties applying for them. Direct to the Chairman of the Committee as above.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.
REV. E. W. HUTTER, *Corresponding* Secretary.
MacGREGOR J. MITCHESON, Secretary.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.
His Excellency, Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey.
His Excellency, William Cannon, Governor of Delaware
Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia.
Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Judge Carpenter, New Jersey.
Hon. Judge Harrington, Delaware.
Major General George G. Meade, Army of the Potomac.

COMMITTEE.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter.	Mrs. Rev. E. W. Hutter. Chairman.
Most Rev. Bishop Wood.	
Rev. Bishop Simpson.	Mrs. George M. Dallas.
Rev. Dr. Brainard.	Mrs. John Sergeant.
Rev. W. P. Reed.	Mrs. John M. Scott.
Rev. E. W. Hutter.	Mrs. General Meade.
Rev. Isaac Leeser.	Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson.
Samuel L. Felton.	Mrs. Joseph Harrison, Jr.
John Edgar Thompson.	Mrs Robert W. Leaming.
Commodore R. F. Stockton.	Mrs. L. Montgomery Bond.
Frederick Fraley.	Mrs. George F. Weaver
John Bingham.	Mrs. George W. Harris.
George Williams	Mrs. F. A. Drexel.
Rev. W. Suddards, D. D.	Mrs. M. N. Kelley.
Professor Henry Coppee.	Mrs. John W. Forney.
Chas. Pendleton Tutt, M. D.	Mrs. Samuel A. Crozier.
Dr. Walter Williamson.	Mrs. Enoch Turley.
Hon. Oswald Thompson.	Miss A. Sager.
Hon. J. R. Ludlow.	Miss Susan O'Neil.
N. B. Brown.	Miss Sallie Scott.
Daniel Dougherty.	Miss Louisa E Cleghorn.
and 90 others.	and 35 others.

apl.20. 1864.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also. Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, April6, 1864.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, *do not forget to call at the store of*

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 18, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Death of Col. George Dare.

Amongst the many patriots from this county who fell in the late desperate and sanguinary struggle in Virginia, we record with regret the death of Lieut. Col. Dare, of the 5th Penna. Reserves. He entered the service three years ago as Captain of a company, enlisted principally at Huntingdon Furnace, this county, and by showing his ability as a commander of a few, he was promoted to the command over many; in every position and every occasion being the man most capable of ruling. His loss as an officer is deeply felt in his regiment, where his services have often been required and willingly and advantageously employed; at home, many warm friends, who have watched with pleasure his prominent military career; mourn the decease of a beloved citizen, who would in one short month have returned to their number, to cheer the weary and gladden the oppressed with his enlivening conversation, and advise with free good-will all who would seek his advice; but who is to return enwrapped in the shroud of honor, having fallen under its folds and in its defence. His friends and admirers have the consoling thought in the midst of their bereavement that he fell while nobly leading his command on to victory, in defence of a holy and patriotic cause.

Death of Col. J. Blanchard Miles.

With the news of Sunday morning last came the saddening intelligence of the death of Lieut. Col. J. Blanchard Miles, of the 49th Regt., Penna. Vet. Vol., formerly a resident of this place, and son of John G. Miles, Esq.

This noble officer, who has been thus suddenly stricken down in his rapidly advancing military career, left this place three years ago as the Captain of a company raised, principally by himself, in this county. His company was taken to Harrisburg where it was mustered into the 49th Regt., P. V., and with that Regiment Col. Miles was closely attached until his death. By his affability and promptness he endeared himself to his fellow and superior officers, and by his close attention to the wants of his men, and by his officer like ability to control and direct, he won their respect and obedience. These characteristics were soon observed and rewarded, for we see that step by step he advanced in the path of military distinction, and at his death was the second in command of his Regiment; and we confidently say that he would have won more laurels, and ascended still higher the rounds of military fame and distinction, had he not been called by Him who considered his work finished and his course run.

We sympathize with the wife, (who was but lately wedded,) parents and kindred of the deceased, and join with the community in mourning the loss of a patriot and officer so distinguished, and a citizen so respected and admired. His friends have the consolation that he fought nobly and well for the cause of the Union, and in perishing in his effort to preserve the Union he has stamped the memory of his services more deeply on the hearts of his countrymen.

"Tis sweet to die for one's country."

P. S.—A dispatch was received on Monday evening from the Adjutant of the Regiment, stating that Col. Miles' body fell into the hands of the rebels and could not be recovered.

War News.

To convince an individual of the electric and exciting power of war news he has only to drop into this locality and watch the features of our loyal inhabitants at the arrival of every passenger train west. Every loyal man is anxious to hear the latest, and be electrified and glorified with the additional news of the success of our forces marching on to Richmond. The late war news have a two-fold effect. While one class of our population rejoice, and exult in the speedy downfall of rebellion, another certain class look grum, hang their heads, become sick and feverish, and pray that their "brethren of the South" will find eventually some way to retaliate. They must, of course, have some fearful forebodings, and think, no doubt, that, with the defeat, rout and annihilation of Lee's forces, whom they would welcome in our midst, their political cause must also perish. What a fallacious, rotten and destructive organization that must be which depends upon the open enemies of our government for support.

More Rain and Thunder.

Notwithstanding the thunder of artillery that Lee hears, and the rain of shot and shell that his troops feel in Virginia, we of this section are also in great inconvenience from the frequent and sufficient supplies of "earth's restorative" from the clouds above. We would, however, think the change, from better to worse, if we were in Lee's unenviable position. If rains can be considered an evidence of fighting, as some say, then we believe, from the abundant falls of rain in this locality, that there must have been heavy fighting somewhere, and that somewhere was in Virginia. On Monday all the streams in this neighborhood were running high.

Man Killed.

A brakeman, named Mr. Myers, while standing on the top of a car, attached to the Express Freight east of Sunday morning, the 8th inst., which was in rapid motion, was struck in the head by one of the joists of an iron bridge below Mill Creek, and immediately killed. His remains which were properly interred by the Penna. Railroad Co., were taken to Mount Union. We learn he had been an employee on the Road eight years, and never previous to this fatal occurrence received a bruise.

☞ Agent Africa has opened his ice cream saloon for the season. It is located on Railroad street, nearly opposite the Jackson House. Mr. A. has fitted up his saloon in fine style, and it is one of the most attractive places now open for the sale of ice cream and refreshments in the town. Those wanting *good* ice cream should give him a call.

Killed by Lightning.

Capt. James Wright, of Petersburg, this county, was killed by lightning at Norristown, Montgomery county, on Monday afternoon, the 9th inst.—He was running a canal boat for Cresswell & Son, and the boat was in motion when he was struck.

Serious Accident.

Mr. Terry, a well known and respected citizen of this place, and an active prominent employee of the Broad Top Railroad, met with a serious accident on Saturday last, which almost resulted in his death. He was at the time, employed in repairing the Road at a point one mile and a half above McConnellstown. While standing upon a truck watching and superintending the manœuvering of a pole about twelve feet in length and of the diameter of a telegraph pole, used as a lever in raising a car, the pole was, at his direction, let go by the men, and it suddenly flew back and struck Mr. Terry on the head above the right ear, knocking him down insensible, and apparently dead. Not having any convenient place to convey him he was taken care of by the workmen in the best manner possible, until evening, when he was brought to his home, and Dr. Luden immediately sent for. It is not yet certain that he will recover.

☞ The communication from a "Union man" came to hand too late for this week's issue.

DIED,

In Jonesville, Clearfield county, on the 10th inst., JESSE GOUSUCH, of Oneida township, in the 35th year of his age.

It is due to the memory of the deceased to say of him, that will be readily attested by all who knew him, that in him were combined the characteristics of a man, a gentleman, and a Christian; honest and upright, unassuming in his manner, uniformly kind, open-hearted and generous, to a fault, he had few enemies, and few have better filled their sphere in life. He was a husband and a father, and by this sudden and mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, a tender and affectionate wife has been left a widow, and three children have been deprived of a father's care and protection. That family he had left but a short time before in order to attend to some business, and was brought home a corpse, his death occurring suddenly during his absence from home. Such are the inscrutable decrees of Him whose ways are past finding out; but who is "too wise to err and too good to be unkind."—Friend of our boyhood, adieu!

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

M.

Boy Injured by the Cars.

A boy, while attempting to jump on a train running through Mapleton, missed his hold and was thrown between the cars, and had both arms taken off by the wheels. He died soon after. This is a caution for the boys of this place who attempt to jump on every passing train. We are surprised at the scarcity of accidents to these boys, but the time may come when they will have cause to regret their conduct. We cannot understand why parents allow their children to place themselves in so much danger, unless it is that they wish their boys to learn through serious experience the dangerous folly of jumping on and off rapidly moving cars.

Unheeded the Caution.

On Saturday last, while a train of soldiers was passing through town, a boy, named Nevin Reid, in attempting to jump off the car, which was running rapidly, was thrown to the side, and had his right arm and side injured considerably. We trust the railroad boys will now heed, for they must remember that their turn may also come, and a broken limb or fractured skull be the serious consequence of their folly.

Ho! Ye Militia!

All those who were so patriotic to enlist to repel the invading (or rather retreating) hosts of Lee from our soil in September, 1862, will remember that on Saturday next, May 21st, is their only opportunity to receive pay for the valuable services they rendered. Greenbacks will then be plenty

☞ The best evening paper published in Philadelphia is the *Evening Telegraph.*

THE ladies will find a large assortment of Dress Goods, Cloak Cloths, Sun Shades, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c. at mal1-tf LLOYD & HENRY'S.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Queensware, Hardware, Cedarware, Carpets, Oilcloths, &c mal1,4t at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

TO SELL THE

Elegant Full Length Steel Plate Engraving

OF

PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

Signing the Emancipation Proclamation.

The best and only correct likeness of this great man in existence.

For particulars, address,

JOHN DAINTY, PUBLISHER,

No 17 S. 6th St., Philada.

may11-2m

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

Late Raid at Marklesburg Station!

HASTEN TO THE RESCUE!

COME ONE, COME ALL, AND SEE THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

BOYER & CANTNER,

MARKLESBURG STATION,

On the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.

THIS IS THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAP FOR THE CASH.

Having just opened our

Spring and Summer Stock of Goods,

We cordially invite the public to call and see it, before purchasing elsewhere. We have a superb variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Beautiful in figure, excellent in quality, and low in price.

We also keep on hand Domestic Goods, Queensware, Groceries, and all other things usually kept in stores, with a sufficient variety of qualities, and prices to suit every taste. Try us, and be convinced.

In addition to the above we have a very spacious Warehouse, in which all goods received from, and to be forwarded over the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad will be safely stored until called on by our respective patrons; and all business that can be done for the benefit of the Railroad Company will be faithfully discharged by us.

BOYER & CANTNER.

Marklesburg, ma4-2m*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Jno. Cunningham, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of John Cunningham, late of Barree tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

RICHARD CUNNINGHAM,
Administrator.

May 11, 1864 *

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Daniel Weight, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Weight, late of Warriorsmark tp., decd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

ABRAHAM WEIGHT,
JOHN G. WEIGHT,
Administrators.

April 6, 1864-6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of James Gilliland, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of James Gilliland, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JAMES HARPER,
Administrator.

ap27,1864-6t*

LOST.

CERTIFICATE No. 190, for Five Shares Stock of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Co., dated May 27th, 1854, in the name of Stevens, Hollingshead & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a renewal of certificate.

STEVENS, HOLLINGSHEAD & CO.

Philadelphia, ma4-4t

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

Carpenters and Bricklayers Wanted

CARPENTERS & BRICKLAYERS will find steady employment at the railroad buildings at Renovo, 25 miles above Lock Haven, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Carpenter's wages, $2.25 per day; Bricklayer's wages, $2.50 per day. Price of Board $4.50 per week.

Apply to H. R. CAMPBELL,
ma4,1864-1m In charge of the work.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Nowell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

E. O. COLDER & CO.

ap27,1864

Collection of Soldiers' Claims.

BEING located in Philadelphia, and having superior facilities, I will attend to the Collection of Bounties, Pensions, and Back Pay for Soldiers, their relations, or heirs.

W. J. GEISSINGER,
Mch16,1864. Box 2281 P. O., Philada.

1864.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Elmer's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neat-st and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 6-3m

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl 13, 1864

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron

Manufactory

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Grafius his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves

Old plates furnished for stoves. Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.

ap11'0-6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT,

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

ap16,1864 SIMON COHN.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Fe3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

WM. MANN'S AXES, at old prices, at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN. Huntingdon, Fe10,64

Read the new advertisements.

FOR SALE.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
RACHEL MAGUIRE.

april19,1864-tf.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises,

On Wednesday the 1st day of June next

All that certain farm now occupied by him, situate in Barree township, adjoining lands of Robert Fleming, Polly Johnston, Elizabeth Rudy's heirs and others, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, more or less, 100 of which are cleared, having two dwelling houses, a log barn, a fine apple orchard, &c., thereon. Immediate possession given. Terms: One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by bonds and mortgage. [may11] DAVID LIGHTNER.

PUBLIC SALE.

We, the undersigned, will expose at public sale on the premises, the old Baptist Church near Steely's Mill up Mill Creek, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the 21st day of May, 1864.

Terms of sale on the day made known by the subscribers.

JAMES SLOAN,
THOMAS IRVIN,
MICHAEL BORING,
Trustees.

ap27,1864.

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC SALE IN SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.

The subscribers offer at Private Sale, a Tract of 300 acres of Land, more or less, 100 of which are cleared and under cultivation, situate in the old line of Huntingdon county, Shirley township, (now Mifflin county,) adjoining the Edward Furnace property on all sides. There is a good ore bank, and between 20 and 30 acres of an apple orchard on the premises. The principal part is well timbered, and a stream of water runs through the property.

If this property is not sold at private sale before the second Monday in August, it will on that day be offered at public sale in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance payable to suit the purchaser, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

LEVI CHAPLIN,
NANCY HOLDER.

Huntingdon, ap27

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE FARM contains 220 Acres, more or less, 70 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with running water in every field. 20 acres are partly cleared for pasture, well adapted for meadow; the balance is well timbered.

The improvements are a good two story dwelling house, with basement and cellar; and a never failing well at the door; log and frame barn, wagon shed with cornerips, and other out buildings; an orchard of choice bearing fruit trees. The Farm is susceptible of great improvements and productiveness and could be made to be one of the best stock farms in the township. There is also one of the best natural locations for a water power with twenty feet of fall on the premises.

It is situated in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township, convenient to school and mill, and within 12 miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union.

It will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms' Title indisputable. For further particulars call on the subscriber in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township.

Apr13-3m. EDWARD ZUERNER, Agent.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT *ORPHANS' COURT SALE.*

Estate of H. T. White, Esq.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises,

On Saturday, the 4th day of June, 1864,

at one o'clock on said day, the following described real estate, which was owned by H. T. White, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, decd.: All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on Washington street and extending back at right angles thereto 200 feet to Mifflin street, bounded on the east by lot of William Peightal, on the west by lot of Major T. P. Campbell, being lot No. 51 in the plan of said borough, and having thereon a two story log house.

Also—A certain lot of ground in said borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the north side of Mifflin street fifty feet, and extending back therefrom 200 feet to Church street, bounded on the east by lot of Henry Hazzard, and on the west by lot of William Brooks, being lot No. 177 in the plan of said borough.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale and the residue in one year with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

A. P. WHITE,
may11 Administrator.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS at PUBLIC SALE IN MOUNT UNION.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises,

On Friday the 27th day of May, 1864,

at one o'clock of said day, all the following seven lots of ground in the village of Mount Union, portion of the real estate of William Shaver, late of Shirley township, dec'd, described as follows: Nos. five, six and seven, numbering from east to west according to the recorded town plan, fronting on the south side of Railroad street, sixty feet each, and extending back in depth 160 feet to an alley; said three lots lying together and bounded on the west by lot of P. M. Bare, and on the east by lot of Peter Shaver. Numbers nine, ten and eleven, lying together and fronting on Shirley street, sixty feet each, and extending back in depth 160 feet to the alley aforesaid, lying immediately south of the three lots first above described, bounded on the east by land of Nicholas Shaver, and on the west by lot of P. M. Bare. And Lot number fourteen, fronting 60 feet on Shirley street, and extending in depth 160 feet, to said alley, adjoining lot of John Shaver's heirs.

The above lots present excellent sites for business places or private residences in the neat and flourishing village of Mount Union.

JACOB G. COVERT,
ma4 Admr. de bonis non of Wm. Shaver.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF Mill Creek Furnace Property.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises,

On Thursday, the 2d day of June, 1864,

At two o'clock, P. M., on said day, the interest of Genl. James Irvin, deceased, in all the following described real estate situate in said county, known as "The Mill Creek Furnace Property," viz:

All the one undivided half part of a tract of land situate in the township of Brady near the mouth of Mill Creek, containing 180 acres and 44 perches, about 80 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon a large blast Furnace with necessary machinery for blowing the same either by steam or water; an excellent grist mill, with four run of stones, sawt machine, &c., a saw mill, a full complement of dwelling houses for manager and hands to reside in; all of which buildings are near the Penna. Canal.

Also—The one undivided half part of a piece or parcel of land adjoining the above tract and lying between the same and the Juniata River, containing 16 acres and 121 perches; said lands include Mill Creek from the line of the above mentioned tract to its junction with the Juniata river, and is good bottom land with two dwelling houses erected on it.

Also—The one undivided half part of a tract of land adjoining the two above mentioned tracts and the Juniata river, purchased from J. & J. Milliken, containing 32 acres and 129 perches; upon which are built three dwelling houses, stables, &c., also, a large frame dwelling house called the "Mansion House" fronting the turnpike and canal, with commodious grounds, garden, yard, outhouses, &c. A substantial wharf is built and a railroad leading therefrom to the furnace; about two hundred yards on this tract. Also—the one undivided half part of nine tracts of unseated lands situate in the said township of Brady and Henderson, convenient to the said furnace, all of which are well timbered, viz: One tract containing 400 acres, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Daniel Ott; another containing 321 acres and 31 perches, in the name of Adam Houck; another containing 400 acres in the name of Andrew Burgart, another containing 412 acres, in the name of Frederick Bates; another containing 414 acres and 155 perches, in the name of Lewis Lauer; another containing 400 acres, in the names of S. M. Green and J. H. Dorsey; another an improvement right in the name of Wm. Lightner, containing three hundred acres and the other, a tract containing about 20 acres in the name of S. M. Green, adjoining the furnace tract, John Goodman and others.

Also—The one undivided half part of a tract of land situate in same township, containing about 140 acres, of which about 90 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation, adjoining lands of Jacob Miller, Wm. Buchanan, and the Juniata river, lying on the Juniata below and including canal and turnpike; on which are erected two dwelling houses and a good frame barn; said tract is known as "Sugar Grove" or "Red House" tract.

Also—The one undivided half part of a tract of land containing 156 acres and 48 perches, situate in said township about one mile east of the said furnace adjoining lands of James Lane and others, about fifty acres of which are cleared; this tract is known by the name of "Duncan place."

Also—The one undivided half part of a tract of land situate in said township of Henderson; containing 197 acres and 134 perches, about three miles northeast of the Furnace, on the waters of Mill Creek—adjoining lands of Thomas Reed, Michael Hawn and others, having about 50 acres cleared. This tract is known as the "Warefield farm."

Also—The one undivided half part of all the interest which J. H. Dorsey had, and held in and to a tract of land containing 300 acres and 36 perches; surveyed on a warrant in the name of Israel Pennington, on which is the Dorsey Ore bank, situate in Warriorsmark and Franklin townships in said county.

Also—The one undivided half part of seven adjoining tracts of unseated lands situate on Stone Mountain in Henderson and West townships in said county; one thereof in the name of Abraham Duffield, another in the name of Samuel Ayres, another in the name of Jesse Hawkins, another in the name of Thomas Mitchenor, and another in the name of William Mitchenor, containing together about 3000 acres.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase in hand upon confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

MARY ANN IRVIN,
[Executrix.

Attest:
DANL. W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk O. C.

The above described Furnace is situate on the Penna. Railroad and Canal at Mill Creek; the woodland attached is within convenient distance. In addition to the well known ore of the Dorsey Ore Bank, which now supplies the furnace, the best fossil and hematite ores are accessible, at Bloody Run, and can be carried direct from the mines to the furnace by railroad.

The Furnace is now in blast, and thus affords one of the best opportunities likely soon to be given to persons desirous of making a good investment in the iron business.

The undersigned executors of the will of John M'Cahan deceased, by virtue of the authority given by said will, at the same time and place that the interest of Genl. Irvin is advertised to be sold, will offer also the interest of John M'Cahan, dec'd., in the same property, being the one undivided fourth part, upon the same terms.

JOHN K. M'CAHAN,
JOHN CRESSWELL,
Executors of John M'Cahan.

ma4'64

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 13, 1864.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A, Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION II. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

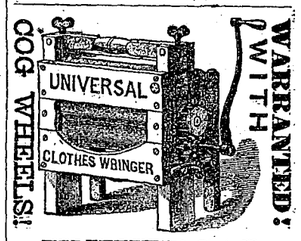
L. S.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
may4,1864 Secretary of the Commonwealth.



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand. } 18,00
No. 22. *Large* " { to run steam or hand. } 30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

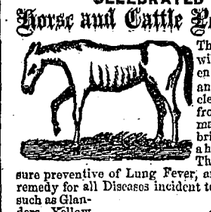
☞On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

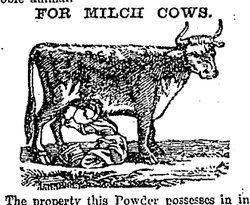


These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

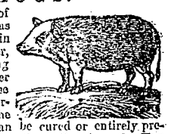
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

LOOKING GLASSES.—For sale at the Hardware store of Feb. 3, 1864 JAMES A. BROWN

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 17.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8,00@8,25
Common and Superfine	$7,50@7,69
Rye Flour	$7,00
Corn Meal	$5,50
Extra White Wheat	$1,75@2,00
Fair and Prime Red	$1,70@1,84
Rye	$1,33
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,21
Oats	,83
Barley Malt	$1,05
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$8,00
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Flaxseed	$3,15
Wool	,68@81c
Hides	,10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour	$6,50@7,75
Extra do	7,75
White Wheat	1,60
Red Wheat	1,50
Rye	1,25
Corn	1,10
Oats	,75
Cloverseed	6,50
Flaxseed	2,50
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	,25
Eggs	,15
Lard	,15
Ham	,18
Shoulder	,13
Sides	,12
Tallow	,10

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Horp, dec'd.

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed to hear exceptions to the account of Robert Johnston, administrator of Wm. Horp, decd., and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said administrator amongst those entitled to the same, will attend to his duties at the office in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 21st DAY OF JUNE, next, at one o'clock, P. M.; at which time all persons are required to present their claims before said auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Huntingdon, May 16,1864. Auditor.

Provost Marshal's Office, 17th District, Penna.
Hollid

U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandize and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16.1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 13, 1864-1y.

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks,

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,
FINE CUTLERY,
And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Bullies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot.
Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut. Philada.

G. W. Carpenter, Henszey & Co's
WHOLESALE DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 737 Market St., Philadelphia.

The subscribes keeps constantly on hand a large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, and every other article which appertains to the business, embracing the most extensive variety; also, PAINTS, OILS and GLASS, of every description.

All articles purchased from us can be relied on as being of the most superior quality and at as low prices as they can be had. We can offer such inducements as will make it the interests of purchasers to lay in their supplies form us, and give us their future patronage, and invite all who visit the city, to call at our establishment. All orders addressed to us by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. W. CARPENTER & CO.,
Fe3-3m 737 Market Street, Philada.

1864. } PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. { 1864.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURER OF
WALL PAPERS,
& WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner 4th and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

N.B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. Feb24.1864-3m

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER of WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second St., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches. Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys. Breast Pins. Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Lockets, Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*All of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*
Sept. 9. 1863-1y.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!
THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED
NONPAREIL,
and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE,
FOR SALE AT
THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,
Nos. 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,
Corner of New St., Philadelphia.
De23-6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

ISAAC HOUGH & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Hoops, Shooks, Heading, Staves, Quercitron & Tanners' Bark, Treenails, &c.
No. 416 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

ISAAC HOUGH. EMMOR R. JANNEY
April 6, 1864-3m.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.
A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "*An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes*," passed 13th March, 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2d Monday in June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so, and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situate in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall have then remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, D. BLACK, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as hereinafter described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes, respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall, on MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the Public Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes hereon specified shall then be due; and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpaid, shall be sold.

D. BLACK,
Treas. of Hunt. Co.

Treasurer's Office, April 6, 1864.

Amount of Taxes due and unpaid on the following Tracts of Unseated Lands, up to and including the year 1862:

Warrantees or Owners.	Acres.	Perches.	Tax
Barree Township.			D. C.
Moses Vanost,	437		37 59
James Ash and Wm. Shannon,	568		84 91
Brady township.			
James Drakes,	10		64
John Smith's estate,	200		2 00
John Wiley,	170		20 20
Robert Austin,	204		8 78
Lewis Igo,	54		2 56
Joseph Webb	302	44	13 03
Andrew Bell,	48	33	1 01
Robert Watson,	207		2 43
William Watson,	424		4 20
Christian Kauffman,	33		66
Carbon township.			
Clemen's heirs,	97		51
John Howard,	8		1 74
John Howard,	4 lots in New Grenada.		1 42
Henry Rhodes,	53		1 33
Cook and Elder,	133		2 94
William Spring,	400		10 60
John Murphy,	400		6 60
William Blou,	400		10 60
John Blon,	400		6 60
Benjamin Price,	200		5 80
Alexander Henry,	400		10 60
William Mowan,	418		11 08
Henry Miller,	12		2 16
Jonathan Pew, (or Fugh.)	100		3 40
David Gapsley,	343		2 58
Speer and Dougherty,	430		11 62
Thomas Michenor,	105		23 64
Henry Roberts,	75		19 21
Speer and Dougherty, (part)	438	40	8 87
John P. Baker,	150		23 85
J. S. Stewart,	25		5 30
Joseph W. Spangler,	100		6 30
Cass township.			
Robert Miller,	400		4 20
William Miller,	400		4 20
Neal Clark,	157		7 38
Clay township.			
Abraham Green,	208	105	5 48
Isaac Green,	232	61	5 75
John Green,	260	55	6 66
Joshua Cole,	361	140	8 55
George Green,	253	31	4 68
Thomas Green,	303	106	3 87
Cromwell township.			
Alexander McKuhan,	402	52	6 81
Charles Bayles,	386	61	3 22
John Smith,	397	17	3 24
G. Stevenson,	408	53	2 63
John Jouda n,	418	20	3 46
Samuel Galbraith,	393	41	3 24
Joseph Galbraith,	400	70	3 30
John Galbraith,	408	77	3 36
James McMullin,	150		2 89
Dublin township.			
James Old,	380		2 76
Franklin township.			
Isett and Keller,	92		3 70
John Palmer,	11		3 56
James McClellan,	89		6 48
David Caldwell,	43		4 00
James Logan,	5		41
Henderson township.			
A. P. Knepp,	174	140	11 79
John Graffius,	9		46
James Port,	30		93
Hopewell township.			
Peter Herring,	210		3 61
Conrad Herring,	200		3 45
David Shaffer,	212		3 65
Sarah Levi,	202		3 50
Margaret Levi,	207		3 57
Adam Levi,	203		3 52
Abraham Levi,	206		2 97
Hannah Herring,	97		1 67
Frederick Herring,	37		62
Juniata township.			
Samuel Caldwell,	100		3 05
William Barrack,	200		6 00
John S. Isett,	1100		38 55
Daniel Africa,	50		38
Jackson township.			
Thomas Panner,	400		5 30
George Stever,	400		5 30
Jacob Hillmer,	400		5 38
Ephraim Jones,	400		15 47
John Brown,	400		15 47
William Johnston,	400		6 30
Robert Johnston,	400		4 40
Charles Caldwell,	400		4 40
James Dean, (part)	422		7 38
John Russell,	400		5 30
James West,	400		6 30
Samuel Canon,	420		14 60
Samuel Steel,	400		4 40
George Wise,	400		5 30
Devinney's heirs,	87		66
Oneida township.			
E Brandon,	411		9 93
E. Evans,	481		9 69
D. Stevens,	362		4 78
John Light,	283		47 14
James Whitehead,	204	29	49 19
William B. Zeigler,	11		40
Porter township.			
William Smith,	180		33 20
William Smith,	109		20 24
Samuel Fisher,	76	107	5 01
John Spencer,	294		19 91
Benj. K. Neff,	109		6 60
William Smith,	402		28 35
John N. Swoope & Co. (Shoenberger)	275		18 15
John N. Swoope & Co. "	105		5 21
John N. Swoope & Co. "	224		11 09
John N. Swoope & Co. "	188		9 30
John N. Swoope & Co. "	228		14 75
Shirley township.			
James McMullin,	456		1 88
James Caldwell,	405	153	3 25
William Weaver,	3 town lots in Mt. Union)		77
Daniel Shindel,	375		84
William and John Patterson,	173		1 39
Springfield township.			
Samuel Caldwell's heirs,	4		11
Tell township.			
Simon Patter,	336	120	2 91
John Pross,	414	19	3 42
Adam Claw,	421	30	3 57
George Turman,	396	113	3 28
John Caldwell,	344	31	1 29
W. Anderson,	100		2 48
Tod township.			
Taylor's heirs,	46	81	4 41
Samuel Cornelius,	305	8	6 53
Speer and Martin,	99		2 01
Eliel Smith,	172		1 88
Francis Mowan,	443		3 27
James Witer,	400		22 61
Nancy Davis,	409		3 38
Isaac Huston,	400		4 80
Johnana Huston,	400		4 80
Amos Clark,	400		4 80
John Chambers,	150		1 81
Barkley and Edwards,	400		4 80
Barkley and Edwards,	400		20 70
Wm. E. McMurtrie,	400		17 60
Mary Fried,	200		75
Union township.	400		5 80
Arthur Fee,	455		5 34
John Bell,	192		2 45
Robert Bell,	224		2 59
Sarah Elliott,	60		1 63
John Sell,	200		3 50
Benjamin Elliot,	22		67
John Covenhaven,	288		7 25
John Brewster,	400		24 20
Samuel Caldwell,	200		7 65
Samuel Caldwell,	10		1 33
Walker township.			
John Ker's estate,	417		12 72
Richard Smith,	381		6 55
Charles Smith,	80		1 80
John Ker,	99		1 48
John Patton,	437		21 10
George Cutwalt,	100		17 55
Jacob Myers,	200		14 85
John Patton,	99		3 47
Samuel Findley,	110		12 30
Hugh Tourish,	422		3 40
Rudolph Tourish,	412		3 41
Warriorsmark township.			
J. Matthews, A. Otto, & J. Armitage,	200		45 60
West township.			
William Brocken,	360		18 27
William Reed,	12	114	60
Philip Sickle,	436		26 84
Cadwalader Evans,	433		35 55
George Bingham,	403		40 44

ALSO—The following real estate upon which personal property cannot be found sufficient to pay the taxes returned by the several collectors, is charged with the taxes thereon assessed for the years 1861 and 1862 and will be sold as unseated lands in pursuance of the directions of the forty-first section of the act of assembly entitled "an act to reduce the State debt and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company" approved the 20th of April, 1841:

Brady township.			
James Rees' estate,	90		16 20
Cass township.			
Thomas T. Norris,	160		1 20
Franklin township.			
John W. Mattern,	12		6 56
Hopewell township.			
G. Shaffer or Shoenberger,	105		95
M. Shaffer, or "	206		1 85
— Herring or "	206		1 85
— Metz, or "	90		81
— Elder, or "	100		2 70
Shirley township.			
James Templeton,	1 house and lot,		1 50
James McElheny,	1 lot in Mt. Union,		71
Isaac Clugston,	9		1 28
John Shaver,	1 lot in Mt. Union,		95
Tell township.			
David Wilson,	300		1 13
William Waters,	10		63
John Goshorn,	150		1 13
David Thompson,	90		90
David Blair,	100		90
Robert Patterson,	300		4 21
Patterson's heirs,	229		7 19
Patterson and Yandyke,	378		1 41
Tod township.			
John R. Flanagan,	60		1 60
J. R. Flanagan,	100		1 80
West township.			
James Miller,	1 lot in Petersburg,		1 03

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

ARE OPENING FOR SPRING, 1864,

100 pcs. $1 Fancy SILKS. 50 pcs. India Silks, $1. 100 pcs. Good Black Silks. 200 pcs Ombred Plain Silks. 4-4 LYONS Black Silk VELVET. Brown Silks, $6.5, 4. 3, 2, 1 per yard. Black Silks, $6.5, 4. 3, 2, 1 per yard. Moire Antiques, all colors. Magnificent Grenadines. Magnificent Organdies. Richest CHINTZES and PERCALES. SPRING SHAWLS. New Household STAPLE GOODS.

N. B. General assortment of Men's Wear.
March 9, 1864-3m

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablet, and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

1864. THE 1864.
LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

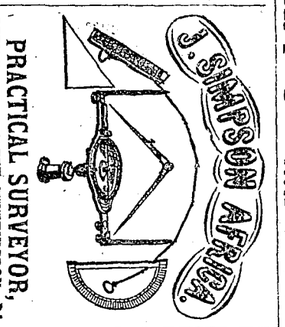
AT

LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS.	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of *Assault and Battery, and Affray.*
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSIN ESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1862.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING.
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1863.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 22, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Choir—The Jubilee—Hunted's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Iolani's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the *single day*, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2.00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 15, 1857

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.
MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking *Beef and Pork*; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of *dressing, cooking, and boning* Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and *in short, how to so simplify the whole Art* of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ROHRER'S
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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,
A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer. Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 600 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical—such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

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